

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, : MARCH 19

The Hawaiian battle for good government is now getting where it can be fought out.

It appears that Parker had his mind changed for him over night about going to Washington.

Gear's toast: "Success to Crime," ought to be painted on the wall back of the Circuit bench.

About five minutes' conversation with Governor Dole will disabuse the President's mind of any wrong impressions which Sewall and his friends have sedulously tried to leave there.

"It is no worse than any other cheap lodging house." Such a vindication reminds us of the remark of the hog in the fable: "My sty is absolutely clean; in fact, it is no dirtier than other styes."

Cloudbursts are always to be counted on in Hawaii, and people, in building homes, have long since learned to avoid proximity to watercourses. The flood that came down Nuuanu yesterday would almost have wrecked a fort. Happily, the arrangements here for dealing with floods are so good that no great damage was done.

It is not necessary to bandy words over Gearville. The police raided the place and the court sent the disorderly inmates to jail. They are there yet, although the owners are still at large. If the joint is running again and there are other places like it, then the sooner the police interfere the better. In fact, it might be a good plan to station an officer at such resorts, as was done in New York when Theodore Roosevelt was police commissioner, as the most efficient means of destroying their business and closing them up.

For three years, ending recently, the average rainfall in the extreme southern part of California did not reach its normal showing of twelve inches. One season the register showed five and one-half, and that carried the fruit orchards through for a twelve-month. Here in Honolulu twelve and seventy-one-hundredth inches of rain fell yesterday between 1 a. m. and 11 a. m. That amount of water, if it could have been gathered in impounding reservoirs, would have safeguarded Hawaii against any kind of a summer's drought.

There is no place in the United States where a Carnegie Library would do more good than in Honolulu. In the long waits between ocean mails, we have time and inclination to read books, and read them leisurely. Our population is so varied and so much in need of being infused with the knowledge and spirit of American literature, that the work of our libraries becomes, more than in most other places, a powerful agency of civilization. Andrew Carnegie would make no mistake in helping this city to strengthen and widen its library facilities.

While Nicola Testa has occasionally done things with electricity his promise far exceeds his performance. Testa's weakness, when a great discovery is made in his peculiar field, is to claim that he knew about it long before, and will soon eclipse the work of the patentee. That was his method of dealing with the phonograph, the X-ray and the kinetoscope. He now claims wireless telegraphy, and says he will soon span the Atlantic with a perfect system of etherized wave messages. The chances are that he will do nothing of the kind, and that the ultimate triumph of the system will depend as much upon Marconi as did that of the electric telegraph upon Morse.

It is said that Judge Little carried with him to Washington a memorial signed by some of the Circuit Judges, accusing the Governor and the Advertiser of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. Fortunately there are men who can meet this accusation on the spot with facts and figures about the course of "Justice" in Hawaii that will open the Presidential eyes. Courts which thirty-seven out of forty-three lawyers of the Hawaiian Bar Association have stigmatized and which some of the seven on the side of the judges could only partially defend, do not now carry much weight at Washington, whatever may have been the case last summer when but one side of the matter at issue was presented.

THE LAW IS CLEAR.

Showing that Judge Frear acted with legal propriety in issuing a writ of habeas corpus in the newspaper contempt case, we cite the following section from the laws of Hawaii, now in force:

Sec. 1675. Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrain the power of the Supreme Court, or any Justice thereof, at their discretion to issue a writ of habeas corpus, ad subjiciendum, in case where it is not demandable of right, and thereupon to bail any person for whatever cause he may be committed or restrained, or to discharge him as law and justice may require, except only persons committed by command of the President, or the Legislative Assembly, in the manner and for the causes provided by the constitution.

The proceedings were entirely regular, and the attorney for the judges, the amicus "curio," must have known it. However, the chance to make capital against a higher bench was not to be lost, and the "curio" made the most of it.

THE HAWAIIAN BATTLE.

The President is coming to see that the first move towards harmony in these Islands should be the eviction from office of the disturbers of the peace. Familiar as he is with Western Territories and with the fact that they are infested with political refugees who have been driven from their Eastern homes and have sought a new start on the confines of civilization, it did not take him long to find out that Hawaii is suffering from the same curse. It is growing clear to him that the troubles in Hawaii came with and from the office seekers who flocked hither during the transition period, and not from the substantial business and missionary classes, old and new-comers, who are represented by Governor Dole's administration. The former have everything to gain and nothing to lose by social and political turmoil; the latter have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Centered about Governor Dole are men with their stakes deep in the soil; men who have wrought for good government here during their lifetimes; men who invited the American flag as a guarantee of stability, honest rule and reasonable progress. Opposed to them are old monarchists led by demagogues in and out of office. They control a portion of the Circuit Court and use their powers in promoting factional strife; owing to the introduction to the suffrage of a mass of voters who cannot read or write the English language, and who have monarchist sympathies, which demagogues play upon, they control the Legislature; and they aim, under the plea of an advanced Americanism and the energizing of "life" in political affairs, to get hold of the Supreme Court and the Governorship. During the latter days of his life President McKinley stood squarely in their way; and we now have reason to hope that the time is not far distant when President Roosevelt will sweep them out of the offices they have fouled and secure to all departments of Hawaiian administration the services of men who esteem honor for honor's sake, and who have no other wish than to make the political administration of this Territory the most efficient and the most unassailable for its integrity, of any known to the Territorial system of the United States.

But as a condition precedent the disturbers of the peace must go. The evidence against them we need not go into exhaustively, but it is overwhelming. Before the Circuit bench, property is no longer safe; friends are rewarded and enemies—even critics—are punished; the community is terrorized by a judicial policy of revenge; judges who are law-breakers themselves try to imprison among criminals those whose sole offenses are embraced in the protests made against them; the jails are opened to supply political heelers for the next primary elections; boy thieves are freed by one judge on the ground, stated plainly by himself, that he also would have stolen at their age, and estates are ruined by another because, as he says, he would not be dictated to by a newspaper which joined the stockholders, bondholders and creditors of such estates in suggesting an act of common justice. Such things as these have thrown this community into a turmoil as they would any city of the land. The state of things in New York under Tammany and the state of things here under the tyranny of unworthy courts, differ only in degree and not in kind. The only hope of peace between such courts and indignant citizens, is in the restoration of the bench to jurists and its rescue from politicians.

It is not that Mr. Dole seeks to retain the Governorship; it is not that any business man among his friends is avid for the meager pay, and the large vexations of Territorial office; it is that the people who have to live here, and bring up their children here; who look upon public office as a public trust, and not as a private benefice; who love President Roosevelt not more for his record on the slopes of San Juan hill than for his record in the purification of New York—it is that such citizens demand protection for Hawaii—protection from the predatory hordes who have come to it from abroad or from the days of the monarchy, some of them with Federal commissions in their hands; protection from adventurers of high and low degree. Thank God there is now more than a chance, almost a certainty, that Theodore Roosevelt will heed and act.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

It needs but a protestation from Sagasta that Spain was at heart a great and good friend of the United States in 1898, and only accepted the gage of war to prevent subsequent political difficulties in the republic over the possession of extra continental territory, to make the world unanimous in expression of love for the United States. The recent round of declaration and pronouncement has had the effect of drawing the minor powers into the flirtation which was set up when England and Germany began coquetting with Columbia. The New York Tribune's analysis has much to commend it. That journal says:

Last, though by no means least, the assurance comes that Austria, too, was entirely friendly to us in 1898. True, the sorely tried Queen Regent of Spain was an Austrian grand duchess. True, Austria had felt, as she does today, the stress of American commercial competition in an exceptional degree. True, the memory of this country's reading of the riot act in Mexico and the consequent withdrawal of Maximilian's French support, and that unfortunate prince's fall and death, had not yet faded from the Austrian mind. If there was any power in Europe that might without gratuitous malice have championed the cause of Spain to the extent of feeling some animosity against the United States, that power was Austria. Yet we are assured that she did not do so. She was not in the least unfriendly to us. Whatever she did or said against the war was not against the United States, but simply in behalf of peace, for our sake, as well as Spain's. It is a pleasant assurance, a gift horse whose mouth we need not care to scrutinize. However little this country may need the friendship, or however little it may dread the displeasure, of any particular power, it is beyond doubt agreeable to have the various powers disclaim all unfriendliness toward us, and it would be both churlish and foolish for us to go out of our way to disprove or to challenge their amiable protestations.

Again, here is the case of Japan and her treaty with Great Britain. At first blush it seemed as though she had scored heavily against her traditional rival, Russia. The treaty seemed to be directed squarely against Russia, and to put the latter in the unpleasant predicament of having to back down from her pretensions and ambitions in China or fight. But now there come the most vigorous and profuse declarations that the treaty is not only entirely agreeable to Russia, but is just what she has long been wanting, as it is designed to promote the very interests which she has most at heart. In fact, Russia would have been glad to make just such a treaty with Japan herself, or to have entered into it with Japan and Great Britain, making it tripartite, instead of bipartite. More than that, it is solemnly averred that if Marquis Ito had not made the treaty with Great Britain, he would certainly have made exactly the same treaty with Russia and France. We are not aware that Marquis Ito, or any Japanese authority, corroborates this latter statement; and certainly Japan ought to know as much about it as any one else. And on the face of it we must confess that it bears some impress of improbability. Yet if Russia wishes to have it so, there is no reason for our being so churlish as to deny her the satisfaction. Let the record stand—that Russia has consistently been in

favor of the open door in Manchuria and in all China, and that she really welcomed the presence of one of our warships at New-Chwang as a token that the United States proposed to maintain its treaty rights in that treaty port.

In brief, this seems to be a time for "hands all round." It is no longer "Codlin's the friend, not Short," but both Codlin and Short are sincere and affectionate friends to all the little Nells in the world. If diplomatic professions and protestations are to be taken without salt, there are no more international jealousies, intrigues, animosities. Peace and good will prevail. Every power is every other power's best friend. "Hands all round!" Of course, some people may make cynical remarks; and it may be that tomorrow some little rifts will appear in some of these sweet toned international salutes. Absit omen! While the era of good feeling lasts let us make the most of it. In any event, as Bismarck said of the Bulgarian throne, it will be a pleasant reminiscence. Beyond that, in truth and seriousness, it may well prove to be a power that makes for peace and amity. As a man thinks, so is he; and so is a nation. Talk of friendliness between two nations can do no harm, and it is likely to do actual good, in turning men's minds to friendship rather than to conflict. Trouble may come at last, but its coming will be made the less likely through every gentle word and every friendly handclasp.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

OLAA SUGAR CO., LTD.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President.
B. F. Dillingham, First Vice Pres't.
E. A. Mott-Smith, Second Vice Pres't.
A. W. Van Valkenburg, Secretary.
Elmer E. Paxton, Treasurer.
W. F. Dillingham, Auditor.
J. B. Atherton, Director.

A. W. VAN VALKENBURG,
Secretary Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, March 14, 1902. 6118

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Territory Stables Co., Ltd., held January 25, 1902, the following officers and directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. A. Jaeger, President.
W. W. Chamberlain, Vice Pres't.
Alfred T. Brock, Sec'y and Treas.
J. F. Colburn, Auditor.
S. F. Thomas, Director.

ALFRED T. BROCK,
Secretary Territory Stables Co., Ltd.
March 14, 1902. 6117

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